McKean County Miner.

VOLUME XXI. SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1884. NUMBER 43.

McKean County Miner

L. ROGERS, Proprietor.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

[illegible] arrives at 3:25

[illegible] Mail leaves at 12 m.

[illegible] every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p. m.

[illegible] will not be delivered or Letters [illegible] 10 and 2:30 p. m.

[illegible] day for delivery of mail [illegible] p. m.

H. A. SYKAGUN, P. M.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.

[illegible] Lodge, No. 466, F. & A. M., meets [illegible] and fourth Wednesdays of each [illegible] o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, [illegible]

M. SMITH, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.

[illegible] Lodge, No. 192, meets every Thursday evening, in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Buckus Block.

SEBASTIAN GORTON, M. W.

D. GALLUP, Recorder.

G. A. R.

[illegible] G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening at the I. O. O. F. Hall, Buckus Block.

[illegible] ARE.

H. F. WRIGHT, Com.

I. O. O. F.

[illegible] meets every Saturday evening at Buckus Hall.

A. K. Corey N. G.

W. H. WEKENALL, Sec'y.

Churches.

[illegible] PISTOR, E. P. HERRELL, pastor, [illegible] at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. every [illegible] Sabbath school immediately after [illegible] services. Class Meeting at 10 a. m. [illegible] Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings [illegible] o'clock. Teachers' Meetings [illegible] Wednesday evenings at 7 o'clock. Choir Meetings [illegible] evenings at 7 o'clock.

[illegible] REV. P. H. GAVEN, pastor. Preaching [illegible] 10:30 a. m. and half-past 7 p. m. [illegible] School directly after morning services. [illegible] Prayer Meetings on Wednesday evenings at [illegible] o'clock. Covenant meetings Saturday evenings before the [illegible] in every month. Lord's Supper [illegible] first Sabbath in each month.

[illegible] REV. HENRY MCCANDLESS, Rector. [illegible] every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and [illegible] p. m. Holy Communion [illegible] and [illegible] Sundays of each month. Sunday-school [illegible] 9:30.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH

[illegible] J. LYNCH, pastor. Mass at [illegible] 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. [illegible] services on each alternate Sunday at [illegible] and Clermont.

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[illegible] Burgess, Frank Mosier.

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[illegible] Clerk, H. L. Harding

[illegible] Treasurer, Frank Gleason, H. L. McCoy, [illegible] Bowman, J. C. Backus, E. L. Keenan.

[illegible] Assessor, M. Smith, P. Ford

[illegible] Auditors, W. Z. Gonzalis, [illegible] C. Hamlin, A. D. Burbank.

[illegible] Assessors, S. J. Ford, [illegible] Burbank, H. M. Smith.

[illegible] Constable, Wesley Telford.

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[illegible] Judge, Henry Hamilin, Smethport.

[illegible] Prothonotary, W. Brown, Bradford.

[illegible] Register and Recorder, Thos. Burnett, Bradford.

[illegible] Attorney, David Stewart, Smethport.

[illegible] Treasurer, E. McSweeney, Smethport.

[illegible] Commissioners, Wm. Brown, Bradford; [illegible] Hall, Eldred; John H. Brawley, Bradford.

[illegible] Auditors, Wesley Bradford, Milo Palmer, Dallas City; F. [illegible] Bradford; A. Bixby, Smethport.

[illegible] Surveyor, John H. Weyburn, Smethport.

[illegible] Coroner, D. P. Emerson, E. F. Cook, [illegible] Brouse, V. K. Washburn, A. [illegible].

[illegible] Agent, Jas. H. Dudley, East [illegible].

[illegible] Attorney, A. Dunn, ex-officio, Bradford.

[illegible] Sabbath Superintendent—M. O. Chamberlain.

[illegible] Poor Farm—Derrick Hamilton.

[illegible] Court—First Monday September, and Third Monday in December.

State.

[illegible] Governor, Robert E. Pattison.

[illegible] Secretary of State, Edward S. Black.

[illegible] Secretary of Internal Affairs—J. Simonton Al [illegible]

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Smethport, Pa., February 25, 1879.

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Agent of the Trustees.

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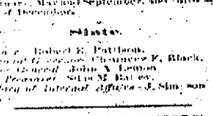

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ALFRED STURDEVENT

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SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING

in the latest style of the art. None but first-class workmen employed.

BATH ROOMS ATTACHED.

WHY DO YOU

Go away from home to

BUY HARNESS GOODS

when you can get

BETTER BARGAINS AT HOME.

We employ none but

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN,

All of our work is WARRANTED to be of the most durable kind.

These goods are all hand-made by first-class workmen and with the best of material, using both Hemlock and Oak tanned leather.

CALL AT OUR SHOP and we will convince you that we can buy as cheap as foreign dealers.

GLEASON & LEMMLER.

Smethport, Pa., April 24, 1879.

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STOMACH BITTERS

Protection.

To such protective agencies chills and fever gives way. Disease of a malarial type cannot withstand Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It renews constipation, liver disorders, rheumatism, kidney complaints and debility. With nutrition, blood and nerve patrolled. A change, so gratifying as it is sure, is wrought in the appearance, as well as the sensations, of the system. Appetite is invoked with tonic and stimulant properties of an unusual character.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

AN IDYL OF THE HAMMOCK.

[Earle H. Eaton.]

We are sitting in the hammock, she and I,
May and I,
And the gentle blowing breeze,
Through the overhanging trees,
With a sad and mournful sigh,
Whispers by
Hostess by,
Coolly, sweetly, sadly, gently rustles by.

We are swinging in the hammock, lovers two,
two, May and Low,
And her tiny booted feet
With the branches nearly meet,
And I see in eyes of blue,
Love so true,
Fond and true,
Brightly glowing, gladly beaming, fond and true.

We are sitting in the hammock, lovers fair,
foolish pair,
And my careful arm around,
Her delightful waist is wound,
Just to keep the little dear
From a fear,
Haunting fear,
From a tumbling, toppling over, haunting fear

* * * * * * *

We are lying in the grasses, she and I, May and I,
And the maiden blushing red,
Sitting squarely on my head,
Utters one affrighted cry—
"Hammock's down,
Broken down,
Oh, the horrid, horrid hammock's broken down!"

NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

Views of Mrs. J. E. Foster.

Learning of the presence in this city of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, who with her husband is stopping to at the home of a relative, a reporter of *The Express* called up on her last Thursday, knowing that she would have something of paramount interest to say on the question of a national prohibition ticket. Mrs. Foster is one of the best known and most earnest workers in the cause of temperance in this country. Throughout the whole of western New York there is none better known or more widely looked up to as a champion of constitutional prohibition than she, and what she has to say will be read with great interest by all. Her view of the present political situation is that of an earnest, thinking, christian worker. She is probably the ablest of the many able women who are constantly at work in the national women's christian temperance association. This union has organization in forty states and nine territories, with a membership reaching nearly 200,000. Prohibition is the goal to which all efforts of the union are directed. This question Mrs. Foster believes in taking out of party politics, as in Iowa, Kansas and Maine where constitutional prohibition is in force. Mrs. Foster is a native of Boston, was educated there, but since her marriage has resided in Iowa.

Mr and Mrs. Foster arrived in the city from New York last night and leave today for Warren, Pa., where to night she lectures on constitutional prohibition. Last Sunday she spoke in New York city, and since then has been in New Jersey and Rhode Island, where she has also been lecturing. From Warren Mrs. Foster leaves for a tour through the towns of Ohio.

"Mrs. Foster," said the reporter, "we have learned somewhat of your views on the relation of the temperance question to the present political campaign and desire to get them before our readers more fully; are you willing to favor us?"

"I am; though I think I am pretty well understood, having been for the last ten years almost continuously engaged in the public advocacy of this reform."

"Are you still an advocate of national constitutional prohibition?"

"I am, and expect to live to see its accomplishment."

"But you do not favor the St. John ticket?"

"No, for I believe it is not best at this time to make national prohibition a political issue. I am a republican by hereditary and environment, and if I had a vote should certainly cast it for the nominees of the national republican party. In state politics I might do otherwise. Were I an enfranchised citizen, I should certainly vote against any republican who failed to do his duty in voting for submission or prohibition, and for any democrat who would vote. If I could find neither republican nor democrat I would run a third ticket; I would fling a free fance in this contest on the fields where the battle is being fought; I would waste no ammunition in sham fights or dress parades. This non partisan method appeals directly to the honest manhood of men in all parties, unbiased and untrammeled by party prejudice and political affiliation. I have an increasing faith in the manhood of the nation, and believe that parties adjust themselves very readily to the verdict of the people. I am laboring to secure that verdict against the rum traffic."

"When a considerable number of states have thus declared for prohibition, the question will from its very nature assume a national political aspect, congressmen from the free prohibition states will desire to represent the sentiment of their constituents, and will know that with a united stand they can carry measures of national policy touching the liquor traffic in harmony with the policy of their respective states. Then we shall hope that congress will prohibit the importation of all intoxicating liquors and state commerce in the same; that it will repeal all internal revenue laws touching the traffic; that it will clean out the District of Columbia and all naval and military posts; that it will prohibit the traffic in the territories and submit a national constitutional amendment to be ratified by the states."

"Could not congress do that now?"

"It has the constitutional right to do so, but by the precedents and analogies, political, physicial, and mathematical, we cannot expect that in the present condition of legislation in the states it will do so. It will not prohibit the importation into and transportation through the country of a commodity entrenched in the commerce of the states; it will not clean out the nation's capital while so large a proportion of state capitals are thus defiled; neither is congress likely, by an extreme exercise of constitutional power, to do better for the nation's domain than the states have done for their territory. The stream cannot rise higher than the source; the whole cannot be greater than the parts. If polygamy were common in as many states as is the licensed liquor traffic, could there be any reasonable expectation that it could be wiped out of disgraced Utah?"

"Is it not claimed that this third party movement will break up the solid South?"

"I believe the democratic party in the South will be less affected by this movement than the republican party in the North. Political machinery and party organization will never break the 'solid South.' A community of interest in capital and trade, in education, in charities, in philanthropies, in christian activities, is doing it—will continue to do it. The cotton exhibit at Atlanta, the Sunday-school international convention at Louisville, the world's exposition soon to be opened at New Orleans, and the agitation of the temperance question, through great national temperance organizations, where men and women unite in plans of work for the overthrow of the common enemy, these agencies are softening asperities and removing aforetime prejudices, so that when the fullness of time shall come, and national prohibition shall be a political issue, it shall be found we have no North, no South, but that good people everywhere stand 'solid' for the 'home against the saloon.' I have quite an extended acquaintance with temperance people in the South, and believe I rightly represent the situation. A letter lately received from the Hon. R. B. Archibald of Jacksonville, Fla., very clearly sets forth the views of southern prohibitionists. Judge Archibald is an acknowledged temperance leader in the South. He was the champion of the local option law passed a year and a half ago, under which that state is making long strides towards entire prohibition, and has a general knowledge of the political status throughout the entire South. He writes:

"The question of carrying the temperance issue into politics was discussed at a convention held at Palatka on July 4th last, and it was almost unanimously decided that the cause could be better advanced by not making it a party question.

"I am perfectly satisfied, as a temperance man, of the wisdom of the position thus taken. In this state we have many strong temperance men in both political parties. The temperance sentiment has been rapidly spreading, mainly because of the fact that men of both parties could join the temperance ranks without leaving their respective political parties, and without any sacrifice of party principles. From what I have already said you will naturally infer (which is the fact) that republicans among the temperance men here will vote for Blaine and Logan, while the democratic element will to a man vote for Cleveland and Hendricks.

"From all I can learn on the subject this will be true as regards all or nearly all of the southern states. The temperance question will not have the slightest influence in breaking up the 'solid South.' The democrats of the south, whether temperance men or not, can always be counted on to support the democratic ticket.

"I am satisfied that in the calculation of the prohibition party that the defeat of the republican party will result in the strengthening of the prohibitionists, they reckon without their host. It is not human nature to go over to the side of those who have caused your defeat. No, my firm conviction is that the cause of temperance will suffer by making it a national issue. The temperance ranks will be terribly broken by this campaign, and should temperance men cause the defeat of the republican party the break would be difficult to heal. In my judgment it would put the cause of temperance back at least ten years."

"Why are the prohibitionists trying to smash the republican party?"

"Many prohibitionists believe that by a general break up of party organizations the shall crystalize out of the chaos a new party which shall champion prohibition. The republican party being in power, they make their most vicious assaults upon it. I think a mistake to pursue the policy. I have no desire to smash anything but the liquor traffic; its entrenchments in appetite, in avarice, in social custom, and in legislation, must be assailed. The setting up of the truth of personal temperance, of pure sacramental custom, of sound political economy, of constitutional prohibition, will *as a rule still* greatly change political issues and break down existing party lines. This will follow as a result; it cannot precede as a cause."

"How large a vote will St. John get in Iowa?"

"There is no St. John electoral ticket in Iowa, and will probably be none, though he may get a few scattering votes. It seems quite significant that where most has been accomplished for prohibition, there is found the least third party action. I confess I cannot see how temperance men can be persuaded to give even an indirect support to the party that is their avowed enemy, and to a candidate who is the confessed embodiment of the vices which are the legitimate offspring of the liquor crime."

Our Generation's Changes.

There are thousands of people living in this country to day who never expected slavery and other fixed institutions to be brought to an end in their day and generation. Those wrongs to a down trodden race were deemed invincible, but yet one generation has seen them blotted out, and now the present one sees just as great evils confronted with an army just as strong as any that ever waged war for the benefit of the oppressed. Change is written everywhere. The ills and woes of mankind are claiming attention, and the coming generation can erect the monument over many of the flourishing evils of to-day. In no profession is there more advancement being made than in the science of medicine. Physicians are learning to practice common sense as well as medicine. They are beginning to prescribe Peruna for a large number of the complaints of mankind, and with astonishing success. They should keep on in the good work and the world is assured. Send for the book on the "Ills of Life," and for a bottle of Peruna, to Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, Ohio. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

New Testimonials of Dennis' Remedies.

DEAR SIR—I hereby testify that before I commenced using your Blood Liver and Kidney Cure, about three months since, my nervous system was completely prostrated and I find that it is all that I could ask for my case. Mrs J. R. Shoemaker, Smethport, Pa., Sept. 25th 1884.

The above testimony is one of hundreds that I get in every direction where I have for the first time introduced it and the full list of my goods, such as: The Great Panacea, Dennis' Superior Cough Syrup, Balm of Gilead Salve, etc. Price 25 cts. Each for sale by E. B. McCoy, Smethport, Pa., and also by the Proprietor and manufacturer formerly of Prentiss Vale.

G. F. Dennis, Eldred, Pa.

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habit, can be cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects result from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Circulars and testimonials sent free. Address, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO.; 185 Race street, Cincinnati, O.

ANY housekeeper who sends *at once* the names of five married ladies, at same address, and 12 two cent stamps for postage, will receive free for one entire year, a handsome, entertaining and instructive Domestic Journal, devoted to Fashions, Fancy Work, Decorating, Shopping, Cooking, and Household matters. Best paper published for Ladies. Every housekeeper wants it. Regular price $1. Must send now. Address DOMESTIC JOURNAL, Nunda, N. Y. 23 3m.

LADIES' MEDICAL ADVISER.—A complete Medical Work for Women, handsomely bound in cloth and illustrated; postpaid for 10 two-cent stamps. Tells how to prevent and cure all diseases of the sex, by a treatment at home. Worth its weight in gold to every lady suffering from any of these diseases. Over 10,000 sold already. Address PEERLESS PUBLISHING CO., Nunda, N. Y. 23-3m.

$50 goes if Centaurine fails to heal or cure the worst cases of corns, scratches, sore necks or wounds of any kind on horse or mule. Sold by W. T. Collier. Price 50 cts.

Among Colorado's Mountains.

Too Much Rain—Natural Scenery—Consumptive Invalids.

[Manitou Letter in Chicago Times.]

The natives here are singing a universal Te Deum over the celestial irrigation which is gradually changing this land of stone into green pastures. But the visitors indulge in perpetual growling at the oft-repeated shower, and sanctimoniously ask for the oldest inhabitant who boasts of "continual sunshine" in Colorado. The watering carts go aimlessly about in the wake of and oftentimes during a heavy rain, and give out such copious draughts that the dust becomes thick, red mud, which enricheth the porter, but maketh the guest poor indeed. Finding their use somewhat modified, the carts have taken unto themselves an ornamental air, and are brilliant with flaming advertisements of saloons, livery stables and kindred suggestions for the entertainment of man and beast. Some man, with an eye to the incongruities, has pointed a moral by placing his announcement of "good, cheap whisky," just where the clear, pure water gushes over it.

What the plumber is to the Chicago householder the livery-stable man is to Manitou—ubiquitous, iniquitous, and necessitous. The attractions in the vicinity are numerous, the distances great, and the air light. So the ordinary wayfarer is thoroughly dependent upon the stable-keeper. First, one must go up Pike's peak, which requires a day's time, robust health, and amiability under all circumstances. I have never made the trip, having the requisite amount of time as my only necessary quality. The distance is twelve miles, but a good view can be gained some four and a half miles up. And surely this ought to satisfy one's ambition and serve as a sufficient foundation for the whole business when telling the tale to the uninitiated. A party of ladies from St. Louis, in full possession of their faculties, made the trip in the pouring rain the other day. They did not care for views, but simply wished to say they had "done" it. The average Chicago woman might have gone to the end of the hotel piazza, made a "mind's eye" journey, and then given an exhaustive account of its dangers and beauties to her dear Sue.

The "Garden of the Gods," the next sight in the vicinity, is much more available, and being unique I should fancy would be considered more interesting. It is very funny to watch the frantic efforts on the part of visitors to discover the various "gods." The driver will, with perfect assurance from long experience, point out the "Lion's Head," for instance. Then will follow a general craning of necks, looking with one eye, when with two nearly closed, until at last, with each one, the congratulatory "I see it!" takes the place of the deprecatory "Where is it?"

One can pass a most charming day in Cheyenne canyon. The distance is ten miles, over an excellent road, which ends about a hundred feet from the Seven Falls, the principal and culminating point of interest in the canyon. One can get a good view of the falls from the bottom, but a much better one from the top. Within the past two years steps—242 in number—have been placed up the side of the mountain. These land you in a small, green valley between the high bluffs. After crossing it a hard, steep climb brings you to the highest point in the canyon. The view from here is superb. Directly in front for a distance of seventy odd miles, lies the plateau, dotted here and a little oasis of oats or alfalfa, which stand out in marked contrast to the general gray tone incident to the flat lands. On all sides are the hills, gorgeous with color and fascinating with shadows, while hundreds of feet below the water makes seven mad leaps to reach the valley, through which it flows for miles. At some point in the landscape there should be a well filled lunch-basket, when the picture will be complete.

The literary and artistic element does not seem to thrive here. Grace Greenwood's cottage stands a prey to well-aimed base-balls and resultant broken window panes. Possibly the ordinary litterateur dares not enter in where she has ceased to tread. Mrs. Jackson (H. H.) is in Colorado Springs, said to be working hard on her novel founded on the Indian question.

Among its features Manitou has always counted a score or more of consumptives—some just entering the long list which knows no turning; others already passing through the gate at the other end. This year, however, there have been very few of this class of invalids. The daily inquiry for hemorrhages has changed into an equal interest in one's general debility, which includes all the fleshy ills, and which some one of the various springs is, in the invalid's belief, sure to affect pleasantly.

The Country's Weekly Exhibit.

[Chicago Current.]

What we seem to need is a complete weekly exhibit which might be prepared by a government officer at Washington, and aim to consider, first, the growing crops; second, the stock in process of distribution, both of products and manufactures; third, the railroads, their grants, their water, and their status in Wall street; fourth, the money situation of the treasury and the twenty-five or more clearing-houses; fifth, the exports and imports, with the direction of the current of gold; and last, the general drift of the people's condition, for better or worse. As soon as the weather of a coming week shall be within the reach of a scientific guess, that matter should become a seventh standing topic of weekly official debate and concern.

A New Railway Car.

[Chicago Herald.]

A new railway car is thus described: Instead of a berth, the car is provided with state-rooms, each room having a window and being supplied with an electric bell. At each end of the car is a toilet-room, a sideboard, well-supplied, and a library. Some of the western roads will adopt this style of cars as soon as they can be constructed.

Envelopes.

Hand-made envelopes cost originally 5 cents each. The envelope-making machine now turns them out so that 1,000 are sold for 30 cents.

Restored by Magic.

Has the lake air and wind spoiled your complexion? Do you long for a preparation that will completely remove Moth, Tan and Pimples and leave the skin clear and soft? If so, you have but to buy a bottle of Hamilton's Oriental Balm, which is simply magical in its effect and perfectly harmless. It is used in all the best families and gives unbounded satisfaction. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist.

The Keys.

The kidneys and liver are the keys to woman's health. If these organs are in a healthy condition no fear need be entertained of sickness, for the system will cleanse itself of impure matter. If you have Headache, Dizziness, loss of Appetite, Lame Back or Side, Failing strength, Langor, Excessive Flow of Urine, &c., remember they are the advance guard and give warning to more serious trouble such as Diabetes, Bright's Disease, &c. Prime only $1.00 per bottle. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist.

Mischief is Wrought

by bad cooking, tough meats, late hours, business worries, irregular livers, sour dispositions, evil digestion and impure blood. Much of this mischief can be overcome by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters—the best tonic ever made. Mrs. Emilie Crawford, Reidsville, Ga., writes: "After trying Brown's Iron Bitters we are persuaded that it is all that it claims to be—a good and reliable tonic." Thousands of others speak in like manner.

W. W. WILSON, Jamestown, N. Y., writes: "I have used Joseph's Oil for most in the stiffness and back and was greatly relieved by its use." At druggists.

Quaint Old Quebec.

[Crofutt's Letter.]

Curious old Quebec—relic of the middle ages. I do not know of any view on this continent that equals that obtained from the salient angle of the citadel. It finds a parallel, perhaps, in that from Sterling castle, Scotland, but it is still given first place in the immensely varied scenery of low lying meadow and distant mountain varnished in blue, in a river like an island sea, blossoming with sails and alive with steamers that look like animated toys, majestic public buildings and antique spires and feudal walls. Quebec is a gigantic parapet of rock covered with 70,000 people, like ants clinging to a camel's back. In the old town the streets are narrow and tortuous, the houses are crooked and adant, and fantastic; there are salons, blouses, porcullises and postems; the scenes through which one passes are picturesque as

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Payable IN ADVANCE, one year $1.50; six months, $1.00; three months, 75 cents.
ADVERTISING RATES.
All advertisements are published at the rate of $1 per inch per insertion for nine lines or less. Over nine lines, 10 cents per line for first insertion. Notices by Dailymar or for sale or those in other lines, 25 cents for three insertions. Notices by Dailymar or for sale or those in other lines, $2.00 each for six insertions. Professional cards, not exceeding one inch, $5 per year.
Local notices for 5 cents per line for one insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.
Obituary notices, over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.
All communications should be addressed to
E. ROGERS,
Editor and Proprietor.

Smethport, Pa., Oct. 17, 1884.

BLAINE

OF MAINE.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois.

STATE.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE—William Lilly, Clarion; Calvin Wolfe, Allegheny; James Dobson, Philadelphia.

DIST.		DIST.	
1.	Edwin S. Stuart,	15.	Joseph T. Jennings,
2.	John Mumford,	16.	Joseph K. Ely,
3.	Wm. McNaughton	17.	Joseph B. Hoffman
4.	Edmund L. Levy,	18.	G. K. Junkin,
5.	Joseph B. Altoona,	19.	Thomas B. Bryson,
6.	Robert A. Beale,	20.	Wm. F. Duncan,
7.	Alfred Fairchild,	21.	W. H. Hutchman,
8.	Jas. McClure,	22.	Jacob F. Oliver,
9.	J. T. Wickersham,	23.	Joseph Union,
10.	Samuel B. Thacker	24.	Richard Wayland,
11.	John Scudder, Jr.	25.	L. A. Kimball,
12.	Daniel Edwards,	26.	Geo. A. Kelchen,
13.	C. W. Stoker,	27.	L. B. Woodin,
14.	Lewis S. Hart,		

FOR CONGRESS-AT-LARGE.
HON. EDWIN S. OSBORNE, Luzerne County.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. W. W. BROWN,
of McKean County.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

FOR SENATOR,
HON. J. W. MERCUR, Jr.,
of McKean County.

COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
ROBERT H. ROSE, of Smethport.

FOR SHERIFF,
A. F. JANSON, of Kendall Creek.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
J. M. McCURDY, of Bradford.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
ERNEST KOSTER, of Bradford.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
W. D. GALLEY, of Smethport.
R. A. RICE, of Eldred.

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,
A. P. BREWER, of Norwich.
GEO. S. BARRETT, of Keating.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Chairman—L. Rogers.
Secretaries—J. H. Whitcomb, T. F. Richmond.
Executive Committee—J. L. Andrews, J. W. Shaw, J. C. Brannaman, J. E. Baldwin, L. Rogers, exofficio.

Bradford city	1st ward,	J. A. Kay.
do	2d ward,	J. H. Whitcomb.
do	3d ward,	J. W. Shaw
do	4th ward,	N. J. Stanton.
Bradford township	1st dist.,	Sheridan Jewett.
do	2d dist.,	W. H. Pratt.
Annin township		W. J. Hadley.
Corydon township		F. H. Kennard.
Corydon township		Philip Tome.
Duke Center boro	1st dist.,	W. R. Graves.
do	2d dist.,	S. M. Bonce.
Eldred boro		F. S. Armstrong.
Eldred township		C. M. Stark.
Foster township	1st dist.,	A. S. Kinney.
do	2d dist.,	C. W. Taft.
Hamlin township		Dyanit Martin.
Hamlin township		A. Kartchner.
Keating township	1st dist.,	J. E. Hockley.
do	2d dist.,	W. H. Hull.
Kendall boro	1st dist.,	J. F. Richmond.
do	2d dist.,	A. J. Martin.
Lafayette township		George Walker.
Liberty township		A. L. Holden.
Norwich township		Jonathan Colegrove.
Otto township	1st dist.,	E. S. Edwards.
do	2d dist.,	N. S. Moore.
Port Allegany		E. Bortles.
Sergeant township		Richard Dark.
Smethport boro		Joseph Angell.
Wetmore township		George Griffiths.

We are confronted with the democratic party, very hungry, and, as you may well believe, very thirsty—a party without a single definite principle, a party without any distinct national policy which it dares to present to the country; a party which fell from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts, to sneak back to power as a conspiracy for plunder and spoils.—Geo. Wm. Curtis, June, 1884.

The tariff is an issue.

Have you heard

Carry the news to Albany.

Did you hear anything drop?

As went Ohio so goes the union.

Dorsey that that the tariff is an issue don't go.

The milk-men will support St. John to a man.

The Western Reserve believes in Blaine as it did in Garfield.

Cleveland is now neither useful nor ornamental on the ticket.

Ananas was the first democratic editor and stump speaker combined.

It is the pawpaw capab. naw, to hold receptions instead of mass meetings, you know. Take warning.

The noise heard on Tuesday was not an earthquake. It was only the Ohio republicans depositing their ballots.

Dr. Pardee's unique, unapproachable style of oratory is sufficient in itself to make even democrats turn republican.

A good many people in Bradford thought that Chairman Cotter could make a speech of his own. They know better now.

A few speeches from Messrs. Cotter and Page in various parts of the county would do the republicans more good than harm.

"Sovereign Ohio was captured by the aid of negro voters imported from Kentucky and other neighboring states," is the wail of the great defeated. Always alleged but never proven.

OHIO!

Great Republican Victory!

15,000 MAJORITY!

Immense Gain Over Last Year's Vote.

Twelve Republican Congressmen Elected!

LYING WON'T WIN THIS YEAR!

The result of the Ohio election only justifies our abiding faith that on all grand questions of national interest the American voter may be trusted to do the right. However local issues may seem to have made him forget for a while the duty he owes to his country at large, he is sure at the right time to be found at the right place, doing the right thing. Ohio last year elected a democratic governor, giving him 19,000 majority. On Tuesday she returned to her former line of action and elected a republican secretary of state by the very signification majority of 15,000, more or less a change of 28,000 from last year. Heatly's election no more formed a basis of democratic hope than did that of Pattison in this state or of Cleveland in New York. The last named may be doubtful, but our own state is certainly not.

Blaine said on Monday last that Ohio would the next day decide the presidential election. She virtually did so, and in Mr. Blaine's favor. The democratic leaders have now nothing but a formal, perfunctory and wholly useless duty to perform, which is to go through the campaign merely to hold their organization and enable their blinded followers to go through the machine-like formality of casting a losing vote. It is true that the contest is not really ended, but practically it is. It is clear to everybody, and to the Cleveland shouters no less than to others, that he cannot be elected. It may be expected, therefore, that the said shouters will shout less defiantly, loudly and confidently, and that they will move through the remainder of the campaign in a thoroughly listless manner, so far as the national ticket is concerned. Some little interest will be excited by the hope of electing local candidates in some places, and a great show will be made, wholly from motives of local pride, to carry New York for Cleveland, but that is all that can animate them now. The die is cast; the handwriting has appeared on the wall; the requiem over the dead democratic hope is already being sung. We only wait for the 4th of November to come that we may bury it out of sight forever.

Later.—The democrats are holding back the returns from democratic counties, but its no use. The bosses eyes are set." The honest majority of the state is near 20,000.

WEST VIRGINIA.

In all the intelligent sections of West Virginia the republican vote has largely increased this year. In the mountain districts, where the deserttedly ignorant portion of the population predominate the democrats hold their own. The latest rumors however indicate that the republicans have carried the state.

THE TARIFF NOT AN ISSUE.

"We wont discuss the tariff question. We don't know much about it at the best, and anyway it is not an issue in this campaign. Cut off the heads and scratch out the names of the parties, and you cant tell the difference between the two platforms," says candidate McCalmont, and chairman Cotter parrot-like repeats the same words. But gentlemen, the tariff is an issue in this very campaign, and you know it. Every manufacturer of English goods wants to see Cleveland elected and contributes his money to help attain that result. Can you tell why? Do you dare to tell your democratic hearers why this is so? No, you do not dare to for by that very attempt you would stultify yourselves and make yourselves out ridiculous figures indeed. Its not an issue; but the people wont believe you. They are not the mossy-head you would seem to imply, you believe them to be; They know better and will vote accordingly.

It is a noticeable fact that the Blaine organs have ceased to harp on their claim that Governor Cleveland lacks the executive experience necessary in the next occupant of the white house," says a vernal sheet that had to be "sworn" before it would declare for Cleveland. There is no need to "harp" longer on that string, for the "Blaine organs" have produced their evidence, proved their case, and now only await the verdict from the jury—people—that the lack mentioned does characterize the "man of destiny." That verdict is as certain to be rendered as that the sun will rise on election day.

The republican party embodies in its creed four distinct and important doctrines: First, peace with the whole world; second, commercial expansion in every possible direction; third, encouragement of every form of American industry; fourth, protection to every citizen, native or naturalized, at home and abroad. Under these policies the republican party tries to conduct the government; under these principles the republican party submits itself to the judgment of the American people; on these principles we conquer, or on these we are conquered.

"He is open," Mrs. Parnell is reported as saying, in speaking of Cleveland. "He is honest, he is not a coward nor a self-seeker, and I thoroughly and conscientiously believe in him. I have met him personally, and he impressed me as a man whom one could trust." Maria Halpin was probably "impressed" in the same manner and to a greater degree, but then she trusted him too far, in which consists her guilt and his immaculate innocence.

THEY ARE PROUD OF IT.

The democratic orators at Bradford on Monday evening waxed warm and bawled themselves hoarse in denouncing Blaine for not rushing over to England while he was secretary of state and snatching a few Irish suspects out of prison. They were eloquently silent, however, concerning the 4,000,000 of poor black people whom their party held in slavery in democratic America, and caused the sacrifice of half a million of human lives and untold millions of money and property, with all the attendant horrors of civil war, in the attempt to keep them there forever. The said speakers all averred that their party had a record and that they were proud of that record, if so, why didn't they parade the whole of it? Why didnt they show its record on slavery, on secession, on treason, on its treatment of union prisoners of war, on its Ku Klux, shot gun dynasty on its shameful abuses of the very highest rights and privileges of American citizens? Why didn't they publish all of the record of which they profess to be so proud?

We dont believe those same speakers were sincere. We don't believe they are proud of the record their party has made on the pages of the history of the country, and we don't think they would like to have us entertain such a belief. They were talking for votes, and men will say a great deal sometimes for votes which they would not say after the election is over. This was only an example of that very prominent democratic propensity. He who is proud of the record his party made before and during the war was then, if old enough now, a disunionist and a traitor at heart, and hasn't yet been reconstructed. Beware of him.

Is this drawing it too strongly? We think not. The inference is a perfectly natural one. Those who were engaged in rebellion are nearly to a man democrats. They seem to be proud of their treasonable, rebellious record. They yet glory in the "lost cause." And the one thing that lends the color of truth to the assertion of our McKean democratic friends that they, too, are proud of their party's record, is the fact that they are doing their very utmost to put back into power the very men who tried to destroy the government but failed. They are trying to help them to rule what they could not ruin.

Is this reviving dead issues? Is this waving the bloody shirt? Well, perhaps it is. And we can say frankly to our opponents that that same bloody shirt will continue to be waved just as long as the democrats maintain a "solid south" by the means they use, and until the democratic party itself disbands, organizes anew under a new name, and strikes out on a new path. The patriotic, loyal instincts of a majority of the people of this great country forbid its ever regaining its lost power. It can't be trusted. "Let it die."

MRS. CANDIDATE LOCKWOOD.

Considerable amusement has been evoked from the candidacy of Mrs. Belva Lockwood, of the "National Equal Rights Party," an organization which advocates woman suffrage. But some additional interest is to be attached to her movement, since it is her purpose to go on an extensive electioneering tour, appearing first in Cleveland, Ohio, not New York, and after wards in several other large cities.

In arranging her campaign tours Mrs. Lockwood shows considerable business shrewdness, and while it may not result in bringing votes for equal rights, it is calculated to bring dollars for the candidate, as the purpose is to charge an admission for the privilege of seeing and hearing the female aspirant. As she can not hope for any other return from her campaign, this plan of putting money in her purse is deserving of commendation. It is at once novel and original, and might be followed with considerable profit by the other three competitors of Mr. Blaine.

A newspaper the other day charged her with being a divorced woman. She is in fact a widow. She was married twice. Her first husband lived five years. Her second was Rev. Dr. Lockwood, who died in 1877. To him she was married in 1867. She avers that her domestic relations were always happy and that nothing ever occurred to mar the harmony of her married life with either of her husbands. She adds that she don't care for ridicule, for she expected that, but that none can assail her moral character. She is fortunate.

TURN THE RASCALS OUT.

The burden of Barney McCalmont's Bradford speech was simple abuse of the republican party for its alleged abuse of power. The republican councils of Bradford elected and re-elected the said Barney to the office of attorney for the city. They pay him a fine salary for what he does, furnish him lighted and heated office rooms rent free, and let him do any other business he chooses or can get to do. That is an example, we suppose, of republican abuse of power. The republicans feed and clothe Barney McCalmont, and then are compelled to sit still and hear him declare that the party ought to be turned out of power because it abuses its power. That is a strong argument to prove that republicans ought to elect him district attorney. In that same speech Mr. McCalmont said that one peculiar characteristic of the Irish is that they are a grateful people. Barney himself is supposed to be of Irish extraction. Is he marked with the distinguishing trait of that race?

THE DEMOCRATIC "RECEPTION."

Editor Miner:—A reception to the candidates on the county ticket is a scheme which it was left to the young men's democratic club of Bradford to devise and evolve. A mass meeting was altogether too coarse and commonplace for these æsthetic young gentlemen, so they must needs hold a "reception." And they did so, on Monday evening last, in the opera house in the place named. Of course the "reception" was preceded by a torchlight procession. The young men mustered a little over one hundred strong, in long linen dusters, (which looked awfully out of place on a cool October evening, and were drawn on over heavy overcoats), high white hats and with lanterns of colors as varied as the complexions of their bearers. They were followed by the old men's and boys' clubs, about as strong in numbers, arrayed in everyday clothes except that a few had brief oiled capes, had Cleveland lithograph cards in their hat bands, and carried regulation torches.

They assembled in the public square and marched down Main street first, preceded by a brass band. As they did so they were counted and found to number about 220 all told. After marching through some other streets, they returned up Main street and were counted again, when lo! there were not more than 175 of them. One frank spoken "young man" was asked after they broke ranks, what became of the rest. "Stopped along the way to get drinks, I guess," said he. "I heard a good many of them say they were dry."

The reception in the opera house was organized with Jimmy Lindsey as chairman, nearly all the other "young men" as vice-presidents, newspaper men as nominal secretaries, and Barney McCalmont as first orator. He harged an hour and a half. He said he didn't propose to speak of the tariff, for, in the first place, he didn't know enough about it to discuss it. In the second place it involved a great deal of study of finances, and as a financier he was a wreck. In the third place the tariff was not an issue in this campaign. The platforms of the two parties could not be distinguished in their tariff planks if the words republican and democratic were stricken out of them. "The democratic party is no more a free trade party than the republican, and therefore there is no issue between them on that point," said he, as he turned to discuss the public land question and that of the treatment of Irish suspects by England, and heartily condemned James G. Blaine for not releasing them when imprisoned. His harangue would no doubt be called an able one, looked at wholly from a democratic standpoint, but it was by no means convincing to fair-minded men, for, like most democratic utterances, it was unmanful and perversive of the truth.

Barney was followed by Dr. H. A. Page, who, though not a candidate, was nevertheless present. He was called out to replace Ole Snyder, who was reported as being too ill to reach the "reception" got up partly for his benefit, though said to be in town. Dr. Page evidently thought all the time he was speaking that he was making a speech. His audience didn't agree with him.

Then Chairman P. R. Cotter rose in his official dignity and thought he would make a speech too, but got crowded only in disappointing the people who yet remained in the house, for nearly half of them had already left. Cotter had no speech to make. He talked a good while, it is true, but he simply reviewed the gamut already covered by McCalmont, and in not half so effective a manner. He added only one thought of his own to his rigmarole of stale, flat, unprofitable, insincere and uncandid misstatements, and that was that democrats must not scratch their tickets on election day. That advice, in the light of what is known of the proposed tactics of the democrats on election day, was very much needed. They propose to trade any and everything but two or three names for votes for those two or three county candidates. Can Chairman Cotter stop them?

Cotter's talk sufficiently wearied the scanty audience remaining, and the "reception" was at an end.

One Who Was There.

Bradford, Pa., Oct. 14, 1884.

Trials of a Candidate.

Bellaire, O., Oct. 4.—Mr Blaine was obliged to change his plans towards the close of the day, owing to the peculiar management of the local republicans of Wheeling. When they sent a delegation to Cincinnati to invite him to come to Wheeling Saturday evening and spend Sunday there they failed to notify him that Hendricks was to be in Wheeling Saturday evening, and that the democrats were to have a great demonstration in his favor. Coming up the Baltimore & Ohio read the papers were filled with stories of an anticipated conflict between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Hendricks. The Wheeling papers were bitterly stirred up over the contest, while the proprietor of the new McClure House, where Mr. Blaine was to stop, found himself in hot water and in Virginia fashion, to secure a "skylark" to the papers as to save his house from being compromised. It appears that the genral proprietor of the Hotel had agreed to entertain Hendricks and his party of four free during the visit of his democratic candidate. He further agreed to furnish red lights, rockets, and flags. It was also provided that his clerks and servants should wear democratic badges during Saturday evening. When the local committee came to see about quarters for Mr. Blaine the proprietor said "he could not entertain Mr. Blaine and his party free." His reason for this was that he had offered his hospitality to Gen. Logan when the latter was last in Wheeling. Gen. Logan had not seen fit to accept his offer, and the local men said he would take Mr. Blaine and those with him at double his regular rates—$5 a day. This offer was accepted. Then a great howl went up from the local democracy. They claimed that they would not have Mr. Blaine in the McClure house. Their demonstration in favor of Hendricks would be credited up to Mr. Blaine, perhaps. As one wise Wheeling democrat put it: "We do not propose to shake down apples for Hendricks and have Blaine come and pick them up." The democrats held a prolonged conference and then took Hendricks away from the new McClure house. They arranged to hold their reception at the court house.

When Mr. Blaine heard of the tempest in a tea pot he decided at once not to go to Wheeling to night. Bellaire, four miles away from Wheeling, and will remain here to-night. Bellaire is only a small village. The Globe house, where Mr. Blaine is stopping, is a small country house with a capacity of entertaining about twenty people. It was completely swamped by the maiden dropping upon it of Mr. Blaine and his party without a single word of warning. The town of Bellaire, although small and taken unawares has responded this evening with enough of noisy welcome to prevent the Blaine tourists from feeling too lonesome.

Editor Miner:—The foregoing is a special clipped from the Chicago *Tribune*, relating to the demonstration made, and reception given Mr. Blaine, at Bellaire, O., Oct. 4th. The gross misrepresentation of facts were evidently penned by a most unscrupulous individual, or one totally ignorant of any feature of the meeting. The Hendrick's meeting in Wheeling had no influence whatever over Mr. Blaine's movement. The Blaine meeting at Bellaire was a very important part of the programme as arranged for Mr. Blaine's tour, and was advertised for ten days. Wheeling sent 20 car loads of voters to listen to the remarks. The Lincoln club, The Plumed Knights, and Ward clubs from Wheeling numbered 1076 men who took part in the demonstrations at night. The published estimate of the total number in line, was 3,000. The city was fairly encircled by the marching clubs; the decorations were fine, and the city ablaze with red fire and the light from thousands of torches. A committee of republicans from Wheeling waited on Mr. Blaine inviting him to spend Tuesday in our city, where they had perfected arrangements for his entertainment. Owing to complete exhaustion from the trying ordeals through which he had passed, he begged to be excused, and allowed to go to rest at once, promising to visit Wheeling the next day, which plan was carried out, he occupying the suite of rooms prepared for him at the New McLure.

The gross injustice done Mr. T. J. Norton, proprietor of the New McLure in the article mentioned is inexcusable. When waited on by the committee who stated their wants, Mr. Norton replied that he would be pleased to have Mr. Blaine, that he could furnish the accommodations desired, which included suite of rooms, private meals, exclusive service of, water &c. The price fixed was $6.00 per day, which is as reasonable as any individual could have obtained the service and the committee was satisfied of the fact, Mr. Norton is a firm staunch republican, ever ready to assist the good cause by liberal donations to local demonstrations, and will be found in line Oct. 14th and Nov. 4th. In relation to the anticipated conflict between Blaine and Hendricks, I will merely say, no such thoughts were entertained for a moment; they evidently originated in the mind of the writer who has shown such utter disregard for the truth in each and every one of his statements. The democrats had arranged for the entertainment of Hendricks and party, but owing to a misunderstanding in regard to the exclusive use of public rooms during his stay, they concluded to change that part of their programme, and did so the day before he reached the city. So Mr Hendricks was not taken to the New McLure, so could not have been taken away. Mr. Norton having promised the democratic committee that his house should be decorated, &c., he rose above all party strife and party feeling, showing himself the man and cr dit to the republican party, by carrying out the original plans. The New McLure was georgeously decorated, Mr. Norton himself standing on the balcony, as the procession marched by, firing sky rockets, Roman candles and burning red fire by the pound. The general injustice done by the article extends to Bellaire. In place of a being small village, it is a city of over 8,000 inhabitants, and the procession on Oct. 4th, was larger than the Hendricks' procession at Wheeling on the same evening. Mr. Blaine delivered one of his best speeches, which was listened to by over 10,000 people.

Very truly,
Edw. L. Rose.
Wheeling, W. Va.

Chairman Cotter has investigated and can't find over one Irish democrat who is going to vote for Blaine. Thomas Flynn, where are you?

Ole Snyder got sick at the thought that he would have to face one good sized audience in his life, and couldn't appear at all. Good stuff for an assemblyman!

When the storm has passed and the clouds rolled by, where, oh! where will the democrats be? In their deepest holes, with the holes pulled in. There, oh! there will the democrats be!

Are Congressman Brown and State Senator Emery to have no opposition at all? It looks like it. But then neither of them is the more sure of being elected because he has no opponent.

This would be a good time for the democrats, who are bearing the remains of Cleveland, to claim Pennsylvania. They might as well do that as anything else, and they must do something.

"Ohio is debatable ground, but only under circumstances guaranteeing an honest vote and a fair count," cries one who claimed but lost Ohio. So are Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi.

Ed. and Henry McSweeney are not tearing their hair out of their heads to elect the county ticket. The memory of the deceit practiced on them at the convention still lingers in their memories.

Those over-confident democrats who predict the defeat of certain republican county candidates, do so without knowledge, sense, cause or reason. Election day will tell the story. Better wait and let it tell.

Barney McCalmont said the other night, in his Bradford speech, that "there was nothing in Grover Cleveland's letter of acceptance which republican editors or speakers could attack." Barney hits the truth once in a while.

"Why vote a cowardly copperhead into the vice-presidency when you can have one of the bravest generals of the war to fill that place with ability and honor?" asks the Des Moines *Register*. Respectfully referred to Chairman Cotter, an ex-union soldier.

The young men's democratic club don't descend to anything so low and plebian as holding a political meeting. No, it gives "receptions to the candidates." That's what comes of having A. Leonine Well for a president. By the way, Leonie wasn't at the "reception!" Where, oh! where was he?

General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, is so thoroughly disgusted with the outrageous and mendacious character of the democratic campaign that he refuses to take any part in it. In an interview in the Chicago *Tribune* he says:—"I shall not take any part in the canvass because of its extremely and outrageously personal character and because of my lifelong friendship for Blaine. I know him as thoroughly true in all the relations of life, public and private, and would not be willing to address political meetings at which he is so constantly and savagely denounced, without paying my personal tribute to his public and private virtues."

Blaine's foreign policy means the vigorous assertion of American rights and protection of American interests abroad.

Mrs. Livermore's Advice.

Mrs. Livermore, the gifted prohibition advocate has written a letter full of practical good sense. We make room for a part of it. She says:

"I wish to repeat and to emphasize the advice given by Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony in their circular letter—"Stand by the republican party." Although women do not vote at presidential elections, they exert a large political influence, which cannot be measured but which is potent, felt and recognized. In no recent presidential campaign has there been a more impressive need of woman's throwing her entire moral influence on the right side than in the present instance.

"I regret that the national prohibition party, at the convention in Pittsburg, showed itself unequal to the occasion. It failed to give its most powerful allies the recognition which was their due. Women had worked for it; and what position it had achieved was largely due to their efforts. But it seemed to be willing to use the national woman's christian temperance Union organized in forty states and territories, with more than 50,000 members, only as a stepping stone to help it climb into national prominence. For in its platform it made prohibition of the liquor traffic a national question, demanding for it a national amendment to the constitution. But woman suffrage, through which alone prohibition can be obtained, is relegated to the various states for settlement. This is putting

THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE.

with a vengeance. For as Mrs. Stanton declares, "prohibition can not secure woman suffrage. But woman suffrage is the only power through which prohibition can be secured." * * *

"Either James G. Blaine or Governor Cleveland will be elected to the presidency. There is no chance for Governor St. John, immaculate as he is in all respects. Were he an habitual drunkard nominated for the presidency women would work to prevent his election by all fair and honest means. The elevation of the chief magistracy of an habitually unchaste man would be an equal calamity. Shall not all women exert their influence to hinder so unfortunate a consummation? And the surest way to do this is to defeat by the republican party." His candidates for president and vice president are able men, whose public service have entitled them to the recognition they have received. They are neither drunkards nor libertines, and their relations with women are so noble that they will be accompanied to the national capitol by wives and women, friends of rare intelligence, high culture, and unquestioned moral worth.

Literary Notices.

Harper's Magazine for October is an exceedingly interesting number, with over sixty fine engravings. The frontispiece is from a charming drawing by E. A. Abbey, illustrating William Black's "Judith Shakespeare." The eleventh part of Mr. Howe's popular novel, "Nature's Serial Story," is even more richly illustrated than usual from the masterly pen of Alfred Fredericks. The first instalment of "The Great Hall of William Rufus," by the Rev. Treadwell Walden, contains many novel and impressive historical pictures; and the seventh part of Boughton's "Artist Strolls in Holland" is enriched not only by the author's quaint sketches, but also by some very effective pictures by J. E. Rogers.

Frank R Brown contributes an interesting paper on Monterey, the most picturesque town of northern Mexico, with nine excellent illustrations.

R. F. Zogbaum, who last year treated the subject, French military manœuvers, contributes a similar sketch on the English camp at Aldershot. The illustrations, from the author's sketches, are notable examples of fine effect and masterly drawing.

John MacMullen contributes an article on King's College, with illustrations, two of which are from drawings by Howard Pyle. This article is to be followed by one on Columbia College, in the November number.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Cleveland's election would be England's triumph.

Blaine's success next November will send grief and humiliation to the heart of England.

Mooney the evangelist, is quoted as saying that London is the most religious city in the world.

During the last six years 87,248 young men have left Prussia to escape compulsory military service.

The total superficial area of the seas of the world is 231,945,905 square miles, while that of the different continents comprising all the land is only 54,354,950 square miles.

James G. Blaine will receive the support of a majority of the intelligent and independent Irish voters—the men who own their own souls—from Maine to California.—*Irish Nation.*

Mr. Blaine has not done himself or his party any credit since the opening of the campaign. Since he did at Toledo in saying in effect that the author of the "Mulligan letters" was the author of the "Morey letter."—St. Louis *Globe Democrat.*

General Hawley's remark that "there is no comparison between John Bull and Brother Jonathan" is worth making a note of. Needless to say we did not propose to let J. B. get very much the better of us when we did in 1775 and 1812.—*Springfield Union.*

The democratic leading Crowley of Lowell, who is a leading prohibitionist, advises his politicians to go with the republican party, that we may not, indirectly, even, desert the best friends we have in the political parties to aid the party of our worst enemies."

The democratic leadings while the party was in power from 1830 to 1860, amounted to over $19,000,000. The stealings would have been much larger, but there was no more to steal; so it would be unfair to charge the party with a lack of enterprise.

The gubernatorial candidate of the Kansas prohibitionists has declined to accept the nomination, because he thinks it is not yet time to form a national prohibition party, and he does not care to aid the democrats, from whom the temperance people can expect nothing.

Every decent man and woman will thank the editor of the *Record* for his noble comments on the Blaine letter to Wm. Walter Phelps. He truthfully says that the civilization in which the love of a wife and the fair fame of a mother are made the targets of partisan malice and the theme of public discussion lacks alike the elements of christanity and of chivalry, and has a mere film of hypocrisy over its brutality that renders it more odious.

Even now, while Blaine is making his triumphal tour through the country and giving hourly proof of his matchless popularity with the American people, the republican convention could hardly have supplemented its nomination of a chief with a more fitting second. Blaine and Logan move and pull well together. Both represent the highest vitality of the republican cause. Both are active, strong, persistent, enduring. The whippletree of neither is allowed to dandle idly. In the language of the road, they are "a whole team," with every winning quality.

General Grant getting about on crutches at Long Branch compels one almost involuntarily to think of him in his prime. At Vicksburg General Steele had a splendid sorrel presented to him by General McClernand. Grant rode over to Steele's quarters to see the horse and had him saddled. The high-spirited, but ill-tempered animal, made a desperate effort to unhorse the General, who had vaulted fearlessly into the saddle, running among the tents and guy ropes. The whole camp expected to see the horse and rider come down in a disastrous smash-up. But Grant's coolness and skill kept the animal on his legs, and when he got free from the camp, he rode him at a racing pace for a couple of miles out and back to the headquarters. The sorrel returned, white with foam, trembling in every limb and thoroughly subdued. "Grant was the best rider in his class," said Steele, in narrating the incident.

Call and examine the large stock of goods just received from New York at D. C. Young's, Main street.

Fresh oysters, at the Bakery, by the dish or measure. 39—tf.

The latest style of hats and all kinds of gent's furnishing goods at D. C. Young's store, Main Street.

I hear the tumble-bug papers talking about the Star Routers. In the democratic national committee sits Mr. Smalley, the nephew of the man who was the greatest democrat, who not long ago failed in Vermont, and dropped about all he was ever possessed of, is the uncle of Mr. Smalley, the gentleman who hastened to "Josh" Hart, to get the Morey letter and take it to the wooden-headed old tobacco sign, Barnum, that he after the manner of Appius Claudius, might pronounce the writing to be Garfield's. Barnum as an authority on hand-writing is what Artemus Ward would call an "amusin' cuss." The Barlow interest expects to have a big stake in the Star Routes if Cleveland can be smuggled through.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS — THE BEST TONIC.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Lassitude, Want of Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other iron medicines do.

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

Be The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Great Reduction IN PRICES.

John C. Hamlin will sell for the next thirty day

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Etc.

At Prices Astonishingly Low for Cash.

For example:

Nails,	-	$2.20 per keg.
Building Paper,	-	2 cts per lb
Cornell White Lead,	-	6½ cts per lb
Averaging & McKelvey White Lead,	-	5½ cts per lb
Pure Linseed oil,	-	60 cts per gal.

Smethport, Pa., Oct. 8, 1884.

JEWELRY

All descriptions

SILVER-WARE

The Best Made.

POCKET CUTLERY

TOYS,

A Full Assortment.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

And all Goods in my line for which I will DUPLICATE any REGULAR DEALERS Prices.

I Will match the

'ROCKFORD'

Watches against the world for time and money

All kinds of

REPAIRING

a specialty, and all work WARRANTED.

Call and See us.

M. L. Armstrong,

Main St. SMETHPORT, PA

MILK! MILK! MILK!

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that his arrangements are finally completed, and that on Monday, February 2, he will establish a

NEW MILK ROUTE!

Pure, Fresh and Rich Milk.

At 6 Cents a Quart

until Spring, when the price will be reduced.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Wm. Ramer.

Smethport, Pa., Jan' 2, 1884—tf.

J. C. HAMLIN.
—DEALER IN—
HARDWARE, STOVES, Etc.
CUTLERY,
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY,
SHELF FURNITURE and TIN-WARE.

JOB WORK of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable rates.

Customers say that J. C. Hamlin sells goods as low, if not LOWER than they can get them in any other store in the county.

SMETHPORT, cor. Church and Main.

New Spring Goods

MISS CARSON

Has just received a complete stock of the latest styles of

Millinery Goods!

And is prepared to supply patrons with HATS and BONNETS trimmed in the

LATEST AND FREQUENT STYLES.

Ladies will do well before purchasing, to call at the store, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE (next door to Young's store).

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST SHOES.

WHEN YOU WANT

BOOTS AND SHOES

—GO TO—

G. A. GROVES & SON,

NO. 28 MAIN ST., BRADFORD, PA.

They Will Charge You Fair Prices, But They Warrant Their Goods to be Just as Represented.

You Cannot Afford to Buy From Irresponsible Parties

They Sell the Best At Lowest Prices.

G. A. GROVES & SON,

No. 28 MAIN STREET, - BRADFORD.

New Goods Just Received At D. C. YOUNG'S.

IMMENSE STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Clothing

For Men, Boys and Children.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Complete Line of

DRY GOODS

BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC

And Full Stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES!

All of which were bought CHEAP FOR CASH, and will be sold accordingly.

CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK—NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS

D. C. YOUNG.

Smethport, Pa., Sept. 26, 1883.

JOHN DIGEL'S

MARBLE WORKS.

Monumental and Mantel Designs

Executed in the Best Style from either

MARBLE ✧ OR ✧ SLATE

Water Street, Smethport, Pa.

J. G. HABERNIGG,

Bradford's Most Reliable Merchant Tailor,

Has just received a Complete Stock of New Spring Goods,

FRENCH, ENGLISH,
AUSTRIAN, GERMAN,
AND AMERICAN.

No other tailor in the oil region gives the same class of work and same quality cloth and trimmings for the amount of money. No tailor in the world can give better fits, and I will sell suits from $20.00 up and pants from $6.00 up.

P. S.—I will remain for the coming year at my store on Washington street. This will make my experience much less and enable me to give my customers better bargains than ever. EVERYTHING STRICTLY CASH.

J. G. HABERNIGG,

No. 8 Washington St., Bradford, Penn'a.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF

VASELINE

H. W. RUBIN,

DEALER IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

Having employed a first-class Watchmaker and Engraver, I am now prepared to do all of the work in that line in the best manner. All work guaranteed. I have also on hand a fine assortment of

Clothing, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

McKean County Miner

Smethport, Pa., Oct. 17, 1884.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The label on your paper shows the time to which it is paid. If you would like to receive some paper otherwise than you will continue Rabbit if the paper is not to you whether you take it from the office or not.

If you intend to get the paper regularly let us know. We send every man's paper every week, if the trouble is with the mails when not we will.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Ohio 15000 strong.

Court again this week.

Don't forget the hose fair.

Have you heard from Ohio?

Indian summer is almost due.

The next court will be Nov. 17th.

The democrats now hold both hands up.

Democratic thermometers are on the fall.

The town is a little quiet for court week.

Hon. E. F. Hughes will speak here the 22nd.

Only two weeks from next Tuesday to election.

The old man "around the corner" feeds his hand at sarcasm.

Emporium has a national bank now and is therefore greatly elated.

The Opera House was crowded on the occasion of the Emery lecture.

Dinnie Pattison says he thinks no election has occurred in Ohio as yet.

The managers of the Bradford Opera House lost $500, by the Abbott engagement.

The republicans secured 13 and the democrats 8 congressmen in the Ohio election.

Bradford republicans celebrated the Ohio victory by a torch-light procession last night.

That jumbo of wells the Christie in Butler county is now doing 232 barrels an hour.

The proceedings of court are unavoidably crowded out of this issue for want of space.

The time is drawing near when democratic politicians will explain the causes of their defeat.

C. S. King has a fine Blaine and Logan banner floating from the flag staff on his store building.

About forty five of the music-loving citizens of this place attended the Abbott opera at Bradford last Tuesday evening.

Oil wells producing 5000 barrels per day and states that give 15000 republican majority are now the order of the day.

The Butler and West people met in Bradford yesterday and put up a county ticket. They might just as well have waited till after election and saved themselves much trouble.

The Central Blaine and Logan Marching Club present a very fine appearance when out in full uniforms. They march like old veterans, as indeed, a great many of them are.

Tell the truth,—*Grover Cleveland*. We have done so, Grover, as far as we have gone. The rest of it isn't fit to print.—Ridgway *Democrat*. Right you are but how the Dickens did it get out?

Wm. Ripley has concluded that he has done enough hard work and proposes to take life easy the rest of his days. A few days since he purchased the Frank Andrew's property on Main street and will take possession soon.

The Catholic fair was a complete success and everything passed off neatly and smoothly. All who attended said they never had a better time. Those who had at hand are to be congratulated on their management.

We have it on the authority of the democratic candidate for the office of prothonotary that that office is not a political one. At least that is the argument he uses when he tries to get republicans to use his "stickers."

The democrats of this congressional and senatorial district are having hard work to find any one to run against the republican nominees. There are men in the democratic ranks who will not run for an office when sure defeat stares them in the face. But, by the way, where is Hughes?

The rink was crowded last Saturday evening to witness the exhibition of bicycle riding by W. H. Barber, of Rochester, N. Y., which was well worth going to see. He performed some very difficult feats and is a bycicler of no mean merit. The barrel race furnished any amount of fun and was won by Clayton Backus.

Work on the poor farm buildings is progressing rapidly. The brick work is already under way on two of the buildings. Some delay was caused by reason of the contractors having to put in a concrete foundation in order to get a solid place to lay the last of the building that will be used for dining room, wash house, etc.

It is rumored that the democratic pole raising at Lordaine was not the success the *Reporter* would paint it. The streamer line broke, and there was no one present who had interest enough in the matter to go up and fix it, so they paid a man $17.50 to go up the pole. He fixed it, but how his clothes all got off, and when he got down he looked as though he had attended a democratic ward caucus.

Agnes King, who keeps on boarding house on Water street, had the misfortune to loose a valuable gold watch and $188 in money last week. She had six boarders,several parties from Bradford, whose reputation was not of the best, who were in attendance upon court as witnesses. When they had left for Bradford she missed the watch and money. Suspicion pointed to one whose name we could not learn, and she telegraphed for his arrest. Last Monday Constable Flannerty telegraphed that he had the watch but the money was not to be found.

St. Luke's Church.

On Saturday, 18th inst., St. Luke's Day, there will be services at 10:30 a. m. and at 4 p. m., and on Sunday at 8 a. m. and 10:30 a. m. and at 7 p. m.

World's Fair.

The Board of Management of the World's Fair has authorized the Director General to procure Bartholdi's statute of Liberty, if possible, for a few weeks in order that it may be exhibited to all nations before it is finally placed in its pedestal on Bedloe's Island. The great work of the patriotic artist is about to be shipped to this country on board of a French man-of-war. The largest vessels afloat can steam up the Mississippi river to within a few hundred feet of the Exposition building at New Orleans.

CREAM of the Valley flour only $1.80 per sack at D. C. Young's store, Main street.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Republican meetings will be held in the places designated below upon the evenings named. It will be a great favor to speakers if the local committeemen will have the rooms where the meetings are held opened and lighted as early as half-past seven p. m. Where speakers are not announced the meetings will be supplied by the county committee hereafter:

FRIDAY, October 17th.

Mass meeting at Eldred in the Wolcott opera house, in the evening, speaking to commence at 8 o'clock. Marching clubs will form at 7 o'clock.

SATURDAY, October 18th.

Port Allegany—Hon. L. Emery, Jr., J. M. McElroy.

Kendall borough—Col. J. W. Shaw, Capt. W. B. Chapman and J. K. Wallace.

Colevill—W. J. Milliken, L. Rogers.

MONDAY, October 20th.

Farmers' Valley, Goodwin school house—T. A. Morrison, T. F. Richmond.

Sawyer City—J. K. Wallace, J. B. Chapman.

Blaine and Logan Legion, Bradford—L. Rogers.

TUESDAY, October 21st.

Alton—Geo. A. Berry, Col. E. H. Brady.

Foxford—Col. J. W. Shaw; Hon. E. B. Stone.

Bullis' Mills, near State Line—E. H. Rose, L. Rogers.

WEDNESDAY, October 22.

Mass meeting at Smethport.

Senator H. F. Hughes, of Philadelphia, speaker.

All marching clubs of the county are invited to participate in the parade.

THURSDAY, October 23d.

Clark's Corners—Geo. A. Berry, J. K. Wallace.

Port Allegany—E. R. Mayo, Robert H. Rose.

Eldred—S. W. Smith, W. J. Milliken.

Aiken—T. A. Morrison, T. F. Richmond.

Dallas City—Col. E. H. Brady, J. B. Chapman.

FRIDAY, October 24th.

Kane—W. J. Milliken, L. Rogers.

Keat school house, Keating township—Sheridan Gorton, John N. Apple.

Clermont—T. A. Morrison, Robert H. Rose.

Duke Centre—E. R. Mayo, S. W. Smith.

SATURDAY, November 1st.

There will be a mass meeting held at Bradford, which promises to be the large st political demonstration that will be held in the county this fall. Hon. John Sherman will address the meeting.

FRIDAY, October 31th.

The Blaine and Logan club of Smethport, will be addressed by Hon. E. B. Stone, of Bradford.

PERSONAL MENTION.

We would deem it a favor if those having friends visiting in this place would notify us by postal or by leaving a notice at this office.

J. H. Snow, of Bradford, was in town this week.

Hon. L. Rogers was in Philadelphia this week.

Mrs. A. T. Palmer left for a visit among friends in the east last Monday.

A. J. Hughes, of the Port Allegany *Reporter*, was in town Wednesday.

W. H. Wetenhall became the happy father of a bouncing daughter last Friday.

Charley Whitney, one of Bradford's crack painters, is repainting the county buildings.

Mrs. B. D. Hamlin and Mrs. H. V. Rollfield left for Washington, D. C., last Wednesday.

The Rev. Wm. Bradley is appointed to fill the vacancy in the M. E. church at this place.

J. K. O'Dell, of Olean, a former resident of this place, is repainting the residence of D. C. Young.

G. R. Brookwell, of Brown-ell Bros., was in Buffalo this week purchasing their fall stock of goods.

F. O. Wright returned home from the west, last Thursday, where he has been for the past few months. Shorty says Smethport is good enough for him.

Mrs. Rose and daughter Agnes, of Montrose, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Rose, of Wheeling, West Virginia, spent Sunday with Robt. Rose of this place.

Miss Belle Crawford, of Philadelphia, Miss Lura Baker, of Canisteo, N. Y., and Belle Wheeler, of Eldred, were the guests of Flora Stephens last week.

The 8th of October was the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Curtis. They did not wish to make any celebration, and so comparatively few know of the fact, yet many of their numerous friends dropped in to extend congratulations and wish a happy continuance of life's journey. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis are among our most valued and esteemed friends, and we hope they may live to celebrate their 75th anniversary.

M. E. Conference.

At the Genesee Conference of the M. E. church, at Medina, N. Y., last Tuesday, the resignation of Treasurer D. W. C. Huntington was read and accepted. The appointments for the ensuing year were also made known. The Rev. D. W. C Huntington was returned to Bradford. The Rev. C. W. Cushing will remain in Rochester another year. Below are given the appointments for the Olean district:

Allegany, —; Allentown, Warren A. Phelps; Alton, Pa., to be supplied; Andover, L. C. Grannes, Angelica, B. Copeland; Bolivar, C. Grannes, Angelica, B. Copeland; Bolivar, Pa., to be supplied; Bradford and Derrick City, Pa., to be supplied; Bridgewater, O. M. Legget; Belmont, S. Archibald; Bolivar, J. C. Bailey; Bradford, Pa., D. Bolivar, J. C. Bailey; Bradford, Pa., D. Huntington; Connoisteo and Eagle, W. C. Huntington; Connoisteo and Eagle, M. D. Jackson; Ceres, to be supplied; Cherry Run, Pa., to be supplied; Coudersport, Pa., J. W. Wright; Cuba, T. W. Chandler; Custer City, Pa., Nathan North; Canaseraga and Hume, to be supplied; Derrick City, Pa., W. H. McKenzie; Duke Centre, City, Pa., W. H. McKenzie; Duke Centre, Pa., D. A. Parcells; East Ashford, to be supplied; East Otto, G. W. Gibson; Eldred, Pa., F. S. Parkhurst; Ellicottville, Pa., F. S. Parkhurst; Ellicottville, W. Post; Franklinville, W. Wagoner; Franklinville, W. Hinshaw, W. Friendship, J. W. Rose; Genesee, Pa., to be supplied; Genesee, Pa., to be supplied; Hinsdale, N. B. Congdon; Kendall Creek, Pa., to be supplied; Knapp's Creek, Pa., to be supplied; Limestone and Great Valley, R. Cardiell; Machias and Farmersville, —; Olean, J. E. Adams; Oswayo, white — —; Otto, E. G. Piper, Pa., to be supplied; Otto, E. G. Piper, Port Allegany, Pa., J. B. Wright; Portville, D. O. Chamberlayne; Rushford, A. Bradley; Scanandoa Corners, to be supplied; St. Johnsburg, Pa., to be supplied; Smethport, Pa., William Rose and Seth, L. D Chase, one to be supplied; Whitesville, C. N. Patterson.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. William Bradley, the late appointed pastor, will preach at the Methodist Episcopal church Sunday morning and evening.

Baptist Church.

Preaching next Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

Preaching at the Hamlin school-house Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

For teas and coffees go to the Bakery.

Teacher's Institute.

The annual session of the McKean county teacher's institute will commence next Monday, Oct. 20th. This promises to be the most successful of any of the institutes that have ever been held in this county. No pains has been spared to procure the best instructors and assistants. Prof. John Ogden, of Washington, D. C., who enjoys a national reputation, has been secured as principal instructor. A. J. Davis, of Harrisburg, and ex-superintendent of Clarion county, Pa., will furnish valuable aid as assistant. Lectures will be held on Thursday and Friday evenings. Rev. Dr. W. C. Huntingdon, of Bradford, who is so well and favorably known in this county that he needs no special mention, and Dr. James Hedley, of Boston, will each deliver one or more lectures. Dr. Hedley comes to us with the most flattering endorsement both by the press and people. Select music will be one of the most pleasing features of the week and will be under the control of Dr. H. L. McCoy of this place. The Smethport Cornet Band will furnish street music. A daily paper will be published during the week which will contain the daily proceedings and local items. The following is the programme:

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Meeting at 2 p. m.
Music.
Organization.
Voluntary and introductory remarks by Instructors, Teachers and others.
Enrollment.
Appointment of Committees.
Miscellaneous business.

MONDAY EVENING.

7:30—Music.
Address of Welcome, W. J. Milliken, ex Sup't. of McKean Co. Response, W. P. Eckels.
Recitation—Miss Mary Simpson.
Lecture—A. J. Davis, ex Sup't. Clarion Co., Pa. "Our schools—Past, Present and Future."

TUESDAY FORENOON.

9:00—Teachers' Meeting. W. L. McGowan, Chairman.
Address—L. A. Parke, Teachers' Wages.
Miscellaneous Business.
Regular Session.
Music.
Lesson—Prof. John Ogden.
Recess—Enrollment.
Lesson—Prof. Ogden.
Miscellaneous.

TUESDAY EVENING.

7:15—Music.
8:00—Lecture—Rev. D. W. C. Huntington. "Some of the Beauties of Imperfection."

WEDNESDAY FORENOON.

9:00—Teachers' Meeting. W. P. Eckels, Chairman.
Essay—Miss Fannie Crook.
Miscellaneous.
Regular Session.
Music.
Lesson—Prof. Ogden.
Recess—Enrollment.
Graded Course of Study for McKean county—A. J. Davis.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

1:30—Teachers' Meeting. Miss Mary Simpson, Chairman.
Paper—M. M. Hopkins.
Regular Session.
Music.
Election of Committee on Permanent certificates.
Recess—Enrollment.
Lesson—Prof. Ogden.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

7:15—Music.
8:00—Lecture—Prof. John Ogden. "Black-Board, or Grit."

THURSDAY FORENOON.

9:00—Teachers Meeting. Miss Maggie Mullin, Chairman. Discussion.
Graded Course for McKean county.
Regular Session.
Music.
"Block Reading Charts," J. H. Tate, President of Sergent School Board.
Miscellaneous.
Recess.
Lesson—Prof. Ogden.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

1:30—Teachers' Meeting. J. J. McCarty, Chairman.
Miscellaneous.
Regular Session.
Music.
Lesson—Prof. Ogden.
Recess.
Graded Course for McKean county. A. J. Davis.

THURSDAY EVENING.

7:30—Music by the Smethport Band.
7:45—Select Music.
8:00—Lecture—Dr. James Hedley. "Sunny Side of Life."

FRIDAY FORENOON.

Teachers' Meeting. L. A. Parke, Chairman.
Essay—Miss Maggie Mullin.
Miscellaneous.
Regular Session.
Music.
Lesson—Prof. Ogden.
Recess.
Reports of Committees.
Miscellaneous and unfinished business.
Paper—Miss Mary Simpson.

FRIDAY EVENING.

7:30—Music by Silver Cornet Band.
7:45—Select Music.
8:00—Lecture—Dr. Hedley. "Failure and Success."

Thanks.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at their meeting on Thursday evening last by McKean Post No. 247, G. A. R.:

Resolved, That McKean Post No. 247, department of Penna., G. A. R., together with the citizens of Smethport, were permitted to listen to one of the most enjoyable and instructive lectures, illustrated with a complete panorama of the land of Egypt, ever delivered in this or in our judgment any other place. The entertainment was given by that big-hearted, public-spirited citizen, Hon. Lewis Emery, Jr., of Bradford, McKean county, for the benefit of our post, for which, together with all our citizens, we can only return our full, spontaneous thanks to the honorable gentleman and hope that we shall again be favored with the same delightful entertainment.

Resolved, That this resolution be published in the Smethport papers and a copy of same be forwarded to Hon. Lewis Emery, Jr.

By order of the Post,
B. F. WRIGHT, Com.

TIGHT LACING.

The Absurdity of the Custom as well as Its Effect upon the Health of Slaves to the Fashion.

There would be no thick being if nature could be made to understand the simple fact,—that men dress to the despot of varying a woman who is subject to the ill of irritable temper, to bad headaches, and other ailments we need not mention, all of which, everybody knows, are the direct and inevitable product of the compression of the waist; men like to see a small waist, certainly; but there is a great difference in the waist that is left to itself and to proportion to the rest of the figure, and a waist which is obviously and artificially compressed, to the destruction of that easy and graceful carriage which is one of the chief charms of a woman's appearance. As unnaturally compressed waist is far more, certainly of direction than a mass of false hair or a blast of powder. The rawest youth that enters a ball room can pick out the women who have straitened themselves artificially.

If a young woman to obtain the appearance of a dragon-fly, has been subjecting herself to considerable physical pain, and who has been lacing up for herself a pretty store of ailments which only want time to pronounce themselves, would only see the share of scarcely disguised contempt and understand the scornful pity which greets the results of her labor, we should have a change of fashion. Through all changes women remain true only to one fashion; wretched clothing is as long and tank as that of a Grecian Virgin, or whether she builds around the lower half of her figure a rotund and capacious structure of steel, she is ever faithful to the tradition of a small waist; and she will weaken her circulation, she will ruin her digestion, she will produce a malformation which wise men regard with pity and fools with derision.

That ladies can be fitted with a corset which will not compress the waist, but give support, health, and comfort to the body, and easy and graceful carriage to the appearance has been fully demonstrated by the celebrated philanthropist Mme Dean, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has lately patented a corset which is a combination of shoulder brace and spine supporting corset-and while combining the benefits of both, is so simple in construction as to fit exactly on and support the shoulder-blades and another spring to support the spine. Made of the very finest tempered steel spring, thus creating a complete support for the spine and supplying a covering for the open space in the back, thereby protecting the spine from cold and giving a smoothness of fit to the back of the dress, making it a valuable and most necessary corset for general use. It has already received the highest commendations from the leading modistes, the fashionable dressmakers, and the most eminent physicians of the United States and Europe.

The only established corset house of Lewis Schutz & Co., 320 Broadway, N. Y., have been engaged to manufacture them, which is a guarantee that they will be made of the best materials and well made-up. A reliable agent is wanted to introduce these goods in this county. For particulars see another column.

MARRIED.

KEESLER—THORNTON.—At Colevill, Pa., Oct. 12th, 1884, by Rev. P. H. Gates, Mr. Jerome W. Keesler, of Colevill, N. Y., and Miss Lala A. Thornton, of Colevill, Pa.

Lost.

A gold bar pin, with a bangle in the centre engraved with the letter "G" and a brilliant on each end. A reward will be paid to any one returning the same to this office.

OYSTERS by the dish—raw, stewed or fried—at the Bakery.

SEND money by American Express Co. money orders. Receipts given. Money refunded if orders are lost. Sold at all offices of the company. Payable at 6,500 places. Rates: To $5-5c.; $10 8c.; $20-10c. $30 12c.; $40 15c.; $50 20c.

M. L. ARMSTRONG,
Agent for Company.
20-6m

LARGE new stock of fall goods consisting of clothing, ladies and gents furnishing goods etc. at D. C. Young's.

DO NOT forget that Miss Carson is selling off her large stock of millinery goods at an immense sacrifice. Call and be convinced.

FOR lunches go to the Bakery.

GREAT reduction in prices of millinery goods at Miss Carson's, for the next 20 days. Don't fail to call and take advantage of the present prices.

NEW goods just received at D. C. Young's store.

SPEAKING of Cleveland's silence on the tariff has it ever occured to you that he may have been shut up by the sheriff?

THE Thugs were suppressed in India in 1830.

MISS E. CARSON is offering for the next 20 days her large stock of millinery at cost, to make room for her fall stock.

GOOD flour at the Bakery, from $1.50 to $1.50 per sack.

FOR confectionary go to the Bakery.

MILLINERY goods sold at panic prices at Miss Carson's.

Help Wanted—Females

WANTED.—In every town, city and county, an intelligent, energetic lady of good address and more than ordinary ability, to introduce in families and consumers, Madam Dean's Celebrated Spinal Supporting Corset. Every well-directed effort is rewarded by the leading Modistes, the fashionable dressmakers, and the most eminent physicians of the United States and Europe. Liberal pay. Agents are making $5 to $6 weekly. Address,

LEWIS SCHUTZ & CO.,
320 Broadway, New York.
45-4t.

LEGAL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF LEVARI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale on the said premises described, on MONDAY, Oct. 27th, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m.

All the defendants interest in and to all that certain leasehold situate, lying and being in the township of Bradford and county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania on lands of Clark, Bullock & Hollings and demised and leased unto said Elton A. Elson by the said parties of the first by an written indenture of lease bearing date the 24th day of June A. D. 1881 for the term of fifteen years from that time, of the record whereof reference being had will more fully appear, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of lot No. 45 and southwest corner of lot No. forty-four; thence north 2 degrees 30 minutes east 103.75 rods to a post in the northwest corner of lot No. 45 and northeast corner of lot No. 44; thence north 87½ degrees west 52 rods to a post in the northwest corner of lot No. 45, thence south 2 degrees east 72 rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty and seventy-five one-hundredths (30.75-100) acres with five oil well thereon, together with the following mentioned buildings, engines and machinery thereon and to the lease belonging, to-wit: Four carpenter rigs, five engine houses, five boilers, eleven tanks, about 2300 feet tubing, about 1800 feet of casing, with all workers-rods, connections, &c., on said lease, together with all and singular the said leasehold estate term of years yet to come, rights of way liberties and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging.

Seized taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Lyda A. Elliott and F. F. Elliott at the suit E. J. Elliott, M. G. Elliott, E. J. Elliott and E. M. Elliott.

A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Smethport, Pa., Oct. 25, 1884.
Wolf & George Att'ys.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF LEVARI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale on the premises hereinafter described, on MONDAY the 27th day of October inst. at 10 o'clock a. m. upon the premises described below:

All the defendants interest in and to all that certain several leasehold estates situate in township, McKean county, and State of Pennsylvania, being a part of the Cornish and Watkins farms, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a post on the north bank of the Tunungwant creek at the southwest corner of lot No. 121; thence east 33.5 rods more or less to a post; thence north 87½ rods more or less to a post; thence west 33 rods more or less to a post; thence north 58½ rods more or less to a post; thence west 271 rods more or less to a post on the east bank of creek aforesaid; thence up said creek to the place of beginning; containing 73 acres more or less, being part of lot No. 121 in warrant No. 3427, and same land leased to Frederick Crocker by Daniel Watkins by deed bearing date 1st day of April, 1882, of record in office of McKean county, Pa., in Mis. Book, page 18 and 20, &c., and assigned to Stephen B. Logan by W. B. Roberts by writing dated May 29, 1883, and assigned by said Logan to first parties thereto and recorded in Lease Book, page 31 and 32, 1883, both assigned to Elton A. Elson by assignment from Logan to first parties being recorded herewith.

Also one hundred-three acres in same township, range and state in lot 121, being same premises described in lease bearing date the 26th day of March, 1883, from Daniel Watkins to Frederick Crocker recorded in McKean county, Pa., Miscellaneous Book E, page 18, on 28th day of August, 1883, assigned by W. B. Roberts to S. B. Logan and by Logan to first parties by same paper recorded herewith aforesaid. Also that certain piece in same township, county and State being same land described in a certain lease made by Daniel Watkins to Frederick Crocker, dated 26th day of March, 1883, and assigned by W. B. Roberts to S. B. Logan and by Stephen B. Logan to first parties thereto by writing recorded herewith, together with all machinery and fixtures thereon, all boilers all engines all tanks and fixtures and all feed casing all feet of sucker-rods, casing, boiler, derrick and all tools thereon and all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. G. Bole, J. D. W. Beck and A. L. Bunnell at the suit of Stephen B. Logan in part use of A. H. McKelvey.

A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Smethport, Pa., Oct. 9, 1884.
Reeves & Wilson, Pl'ffs attorneys.

Executrix's Notice.

WHEREAS letters testamentary to the estate of Thomas Strait, late of Otto township, McKean county and state of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same without delay to

LYDIA ANN STRAIT, Executrix.
Prendlesville, Pa., Aug. 21, 1884. 36-6t.

Assignee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that N. D. Batterson of Mount Jewett, McKean County, Pennsylvania, has by deed of voluntary assignment, has assigned all the estate, real and personal, of the said N. D. Batterson, to Thomas A. Morrison of said county and state, in trust, for the creditors of the said N. D. Batterson. All persons, therefore indebted to the said N. D. Batterson, will please make payment to the said Assignee, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

THOMAS A. MORRISON
Assignee of N. D. Batterson.
Smethport, Pa., Sept. 15th, 1884. 40-6t.

LEGAL.

God Save The Commonwealth.

Election Proclamation.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF THE GENERAL Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, 1839, I, ALONZO L. WILCOX, sheriff of the county of McKean, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of McKean on TUESDAY, the FOURTH day of NOVEMBER, 1884, for the purpose of electing the several officers hereinafter named.

Thirty persons for Electors for President and Vice President.

One person for Congressman-at-Large.
One person for Congress.
One person for State Senator.
One person for Representative.
One person for Sheriff.
One person for Prothonotary, etc.
One person for District Attorney.
Three persons for County Commissioners.
Three persons for County Auditors.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by sec. 13 of aforesaid Act, I am directed that every person, excepting Justices of the Peace who hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States or this state, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this state or the United States or any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of congress, State Legislature and of select and common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of an election in this Commonwealth and that no inspector, judge or any other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for.

Also that in Sec. 4 of the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to Elections and for other purposes," approved April 10, 1860, it is enacted that the aforesaid Sec. 13 shall not be construed as to prevent any military or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

By Act of Assembly of July 8, 1869, it is also made the duty of every mayor, sheriff, alderman, justice of the peace, constable of any city, county, township or district, within the commonwealth whenever called upon by any officer of an election, or by three qualified electors thereof, to clear any window or avenue to the window of the place of general election which shall be obstructed in such a way as to prevent voters from approaching the same; and it shall be the duty of every respective constable of such ward, district or township within this commonwealth to be present or by deputy at the place of holding the election in such ward, district or township for the purpose of preserving the peace as aforesaid.

Also, that in the Sec. 1 of Act of Assembly entitled "An act regulating the mode of voting at elections in the several counties of this commonwealth," approved March 30, 1866, it is enacted: That the qualified voters of the several counties in this commonwealth at all general, township, borough and special elections are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: one ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for and to be labeled outside "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers and shall be labeled outside "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for including those of senator, member and members of assembly and of congress, if voted for; and be labeled outside "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for and be labeled outside "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for and be labeled outside "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

Also I do hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid general election in the several townships, boroughs and wards within the county of McKean are as follows, to-wit:

The township of Annin at the "River School House."

The borough of Smethport in southeast corner of basement in court house.

Bradford City.

First Ward—First district—Pullman House, 16 Congress st.

First Ward—Second district—Mayor's office, corner of Congress and Corydon Sts.

Second Ward—Jerome's Hotel, corner of Congress and Corydon Sts.

Third Ward—Office of Brown & Norris on west side of Mechanic st.

Fourth Ward—Williams & Kennedy's office on Kennedy street, near saw mill.

Fifth Ward—Bolser's tank shop on Main st. near bridge.

Bradford Township.

District No. 1—At the Detweiler school House.
District No. 2—At the Clark school House.

Kendall Borough.

For 1 district—At the Fuller House corner of Main and Railroad sts.

For 2 district—At school House on Kennedy street.

Duke Centre Borough.

First district—At the Topeka school House.
Second district—At the Rixford school House.
The township of Ceres at the house of E. J. Fiber.
The township of Corydon at Coffee Run school House.
The township of Eldred at Hose House Edson street.
The borough of Eldred at Hose House Edson street.

Foster Township.

First district—At the building of Lansberry Bros. at Foster Brook.
Second district—At the Corwin store at Corwin Centre.
The township of Hamlin at the School House near J. E. B. White's.
The township of Hamilton at the School House near Isaiah Morrison's.

Keating Township.

First district—In southwest basement of the court house, Smethport.
Second district—In the building known as the Town Hall in Colevill.
The township of Liberty at Garthwaite's hall, first sale.
The township of Lafayette at the School House at Lafayette Corners.
The township of Norwich at the house of C. R. Burdick.

Otto Township.

First district—At Tolpeks School House.
Second district—At new school building known as the "white school building," in district Room No. 1, situated on the Iowa City Road.
The township of Sergeant at what is known as the "red school house."
The township of Wetmore at the new brick school house in village of Kane.

Polls to be opened at 7 o'clock, a. m. and to be closed at 7 o'clock p. m.

Sec. 12. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a number and name in addition, in all of said b the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and if called, the inspectors and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted and the same shall be immediately posted upon the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in cured pes and be sealed in the presence of the officers, and one envelope with the unsealed return sheet, given to the judge, which she l contain one half of vouchers, tally paper and oaths of officers, and another envelope shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four hours if the residence be in town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat shall, before two o'clock p. m. of the next day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock, noon, of the second day after the election, deliver said returns, together with return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed and the day and hour of filing marked thereon and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection.

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the U. S. or by any state, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this artic e by appropriate legislation.

And Whereas, The Congress of the U. S. on the third day of March, 1870, passed an Act entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the U. S. to vote in the several states in this Union and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the U. S. who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any state, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any state or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any state, or the laws of any territory any office or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such refusal or omission, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties for fumishing to citizens an opportunity for performing such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the U. S. the same and equal opportunity to perform such pre-requisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And Whereas, It is declared by the 2d Sec. of the VI article of the constitution of the United States, that "this constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

And Whereas, The legislature of this commonwealth, on the 6th day of April A. D. 1876, passed an Act entitled "A further supplement to the Act relating to the elections in this commonwealth," the tenth section provides as follows:

"That no much of every Act of assembly as provides that every white freeman shall be entitled to vote at any general or special election in this common wealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all persons without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of section 1 of Act approved April 19, 1869, entitled "An Act supplemental to the Act entitled "An Act further regulating the elective franchise in this commonwealth."

Now therefore, I, ALONZO L. WILCOX, Sheriff of the county of McKean, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that the several matters and things above recited are required to be done by and in conformity to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. Herein fail not.

{ Seal of Common Pleas. } Witness the Hon. A. G. Olmsted, President of our said Court at Smethport, this 2d day of Sept., A. D. 1884.

(Signed) JOHN R. BRAWLEY, Pro'th'y.
HUGH P. BRAWLEY, Dep'ty.

A true copy.
Attest:
A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.
Wolf & George, Att'ys. 38-4t.

Notice in Divorce.

A. D. No. 305, Feb'y Term, 1884.

MCKEAN COUNTY, ss:—THE COMMONwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county, greeting:

Whereas, Emma L. Sharp by her next friend A. A. Foster, did, on the 15th day of Jan., 1884, prefer her petition to our said Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying for the causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, Charles D. Sharp.

We therefore, command you, the said Charles D. Sharp, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the county of McKean, on the 1st Monday of Oct., next, to answer the petition or libel of said Emma L. Sharp, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Emma L. Sharp your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

{ Seal of Common Pleas. } Witness the Hon. A. G. Olmsted, President of our said Court at Smethport, this 2d day of Sept., A. D. 1884.

(Signed) JOHN R. BRAWLEY, Pro'th'y.
HUGH P. BRAWLEY, Dep'ty.

A true copy.
Attest:
A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.
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{ Seal of Common Pleas. } Witness the Hon. A. G. Olmsted, President of our said Court at Smethport, this 2d day of June, A. D. 1884.

(Signed) JOHN R. BRAWLEY, Pro'th'y.
HUGH P. BRAWLEY, Dep'ty.

A true copy.
Attest:
A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.
Wolf & George, Att'ys.

Notice in Divorce.

A. D. No. 233, Sept. Term, 1884.

MC

MISCELLANEOUS.

PE-RU-NA

Peruna is composed wholly of roots and herbs, each of which has been used for years by eminent physicians in their private practice with unfailing success.

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Dr. C. W. West's Nerve and Chronic Disease Specialty is confined wholly to the treatment of that great host (the majority of which look with dread upon the family physician) who are afflicted with nervousness, debility, chronic diseases, etc., that with ordinary care and treatment would soon pass away. Dr. West's New Method Treatment for Nervousness, Debility, Nervous Prostration, Impotency, Nocturnal Emissions, Lost Manhood